

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 18th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of workers detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

*114^a Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many workers employed in various industries in the State were detained under Preventive Detention laws during the period from 1st January 1948 to 30th June 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Three hundred and sixty-eight workers were detained during this period.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“Sir, is it a fact that such of those detained workers as were employed in the industries under the control of the Central Government were taken back to employment after their release whereas the others were not taken back?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, if this had been the object of the question, the hon. Member could have put it in, so that I would have got the necessary information. I am sorry, I cannot answer off-hand as to how many were taken back by the Central Government and how many were not, but we shall certainly consider the suggestion implied that we should try to take them back.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Sir, can the Hon. the Chief Minister tell us whether those workers who were detained were paid family allowances during the term of their incarceration?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, the rules provide for it and, I think, it must have been done.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“Sir, since the Government were responsible for these men losing their jobs, will they consider it their duty to see that they are employed again?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. Chief Minister has already answered that question.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I do not entirely accept the position that the Government are responsible for their losing their jobs. The Government detained them because of certain obvious causes, and as to who is

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ultimately responsible is a matter of opinion. But, as I have already stated, we shall try our best to take back such of those against whom there has been nothing proved."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, will the Hon. the Chief Minister please enumerate some of the major causes of detention and the maximum period of detention? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, speaking, not of all workers but of industrial workers, say, in the Railways, I understand from the papers that they were detained because of a threatened strike and some others on account of the threat of a sympathetic strike that was expected on their part. The detention law is quite clear as to the reasons, and one or other of these reasons must have been the cause. As to their number, if the hon. Member wants the information by districts, I shall try to give them from the files that I have before me."

Inspection of Weavers' Societies.

* 117-A Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the function of organization, education, supervision and inspection of weavers' societies, stores societies and Scheduled Caste societies is done by departmental officers and not by the District Co-operative Central Bank; and

(b) whether it is a fact that supervision charges are also collected by the Co-operative Department from the type of societies in clause (a), and if so, the scale of fees levied?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes. In some districts, the financing banks also maintain a separate staff of supervisors for the periodical inspection of non-credit societies indebted to them.

" (b) Yes. Supervision fees are collected from societies as follows :—

(1) *Weavers' societies*.—At the rate of 2 per cent of the net profits earned by them in a co-operative year subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

(2) *Stores societies*.—At the rate of 5 per cent of the net profits earned in a co-operative year subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in the case of societies earning a net profit of Rs. 1,000 and more.

(3) *Scheduled Caste societies*.—Nil."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, are the Government aware that the functions of supervision, education, propaganda and inspection are not those of the department according to the Madras Co-operative Societies Act? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government are fully aware of it, Sir."

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SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to abolish the supervision fee now being collected from the weavers' co-operative societies in view of the present slump in the handloom cloth trade and the heavy loss incurred by the primary weavers' co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" Sir, it is not yet under the consideration of Government."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether a copy of the report of the supervisor is sent to the co-operative society concerned and whether any political bias is attached to such supervision? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" Sir, we deny the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister for Co-operation, what are these Scheduled Caste societies, what are the functions and how many Scheduled Caste people are members of such societies and the total number of such societies? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can put a separate question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Sir, I wanted to know whether the reports of the supervisors are submitted to the co-operative societies concerned."

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" A copy of such report is always given to the co-operative society concerned, Sir."

Application of the Registrar's Scheme in Malabar.

* 117-B Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report, from the Collector Malabar, stating the impracticability of applying the Ryan Scheme in Malabar; and

(b) if so, what other scheme the Government propose for Malabar? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) & (b) The Collector of Malabar reported that the Registrar's Scheme may not be beneficial to the bulk of the weavers in his district. He has therefore been asked to submit an alternative scheme to be introduced in Malabar in case the Registrar's Scheme fails in that district.

" I am also glad to say that this morning I heard that the factory owners and the factory workers have come to an agreed solution by altering the conditions of employment whereby unemployment among weavers will be eliminated."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—" Sir, though there was an agreement between the factory owners and the workers, I do not think that the factory owners can give more employment to the workers

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now though they may do so in course of time. That is also not certain. Taking all these things into consideration, may I ask the Hon. the Minister for Labour, what immediate steps the Government are going to take in order to give relief to the handloom workers in Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I have already explained, the Government have succeeded in making the factory owners agree to give employment and relief to the unemployed weavers. I do hope that the hon. Members in this House will co-operate with the Government and see that this amicable agreement is adhered to and worked successfully."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Will the Hon. Minister kindly take us into his confidence, Sir, and let us know what this Ryan Scheme is?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

10-40
a.m.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, may I know what are the terms of the agreement entered into between the factory owners and the workers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I said, as I was coming to the Assembly, I heard that news. Details are not available with me. Perhaps, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall be able to place on the table of the House the information required."

SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that the High Power Committee have decided on an impracticable scheme for Malabar, only because there is no non-official Member from Malabar in that Committee to advise them regarding the special conditions prevailing in Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Government are aware of the peculiar conditions in Malabar and we are satisfied that the Collector of Malabar will give us the best advice so far as conditions in Malabar are concerned."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"In view of the fact that the problems of handloom weavers in South Kanara are not dissimilar to those in Malabar, will the Government take steps to help the handloom weavers in the district of South Kanara also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

New high school at Kayiliyad, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar.

* 117-C Q.—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the local public for sanctioning a new high school at Kayiliyad in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Proposals for opening a high school at Kayiliyad in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district were received by the Director of Public Instruction.

“(b) The locality is already served by four secondary schools, within a distance of 3 to 4 miles. Permission was therefore not accorded for the opening of a new high school at Kayiliyad.”

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any proposals to have one high school for every revenue firka?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The policy of the Government is to ensure that there is at least one high school for each taluk in the first instance.”

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—“May I know, Sir, what are the pre-requisites for granting permission to open high schools?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the pre-requisites are the need of the locality, the existence of other high schools in close proximity and the fulfilment of conditions with regard to the staff and other requirements of a high school.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“May I ask, Sir, what are the specific conditions to be fulfilled for a high school to be sanctioned?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have already answered the question.”

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—“May I ask, whether, in view of the fact that there are only 126 high schools in the whole of Rayalaseema out of 1,100 high schools in the whole of the State, the Government will consider the desirability of sanctioning some more high schools in Rayalaseema?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may put a separate question on the subject.”

Betterment levy under the Town-Planning Act.

* 118 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state on what basis is the betterment levy under the Town-Planning Act and rules arrived at and whether it is arrived at without reference to or with reference to—

(1) Houses built with loans from co-operative building society;

(2) Owner occupied houses; and

(3) Economic conditions of owners?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 23 to 29 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and to rules 55 to 64 of the Rules under the Act, which regulate the assessment, levy and collection of betterment contribution.

“ None of the three factors referred to by the Member is taken into consideration in arriving at the amount of contribution.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ What action was taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Provincial Town-Planning Committee that betterment levy should be imposed only when betterment in the locality is actually effected by the local body concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, certain provisions recommended by the Provincial Town-Planning Committee relating to the levy of betterment contributions have been accepted by the Government.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Corporation of Madras levy a betterment tax, spread over a period of 20 years, based on an arbitrary estimate of increase in the value of the land and not with reference to the actual cost of the betterment effected in the area? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ May I know, whether the Government are aware that the betterment levy is an unnecessary penalisation of the poor house-owner? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ As a result of undertaking Town-Planning Schemes, the land value increases and a local body is entitled to recover one-half of the increased value of such land.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ Will the Government see that undue hardships are not caused to the poor people when betterment levies are imposed? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ If any undue hardship is caused, it is considered by the arbitrator appointed for this purpose.”

Excise duty on Ayurvedic tonics.

* 119 Q.—**SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation against the proposal of levying an excise duty on certain Ayurvedic tonics like Dashamularista, Draksharishta, etc., from the Ayurvedic practitioners and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.”

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SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know, whether the Government will consider the desirability of withdrawing their order C.R. No. 3567/51, dated 29th December 1951, in view of the fact that it causes immense harassment to the Ayurvedic practitioners? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—

" A separate question may be put."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Do all or any of these tonics contain intoxicating ingredients please? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" It all depends upon the percentage of alcoholic content in the various aristas and asavas."

SRI N. RAJAGOPAL:—" May I know, whether the Government are aware that aristas and asavas are only medicinal preparations and that a levy of certain excise duty on these medicinal preparations causes hardship to poor patients to whom the excise duty will be passed on? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—

" Yes Sir, but at the same time they contain alcohol. That is why, Government want to levy an excise duty."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—" Have the Government any instances of persons having become intoxicated and being a nuisance to the public by taking asavas and aristas? If not, why should the Government bring these preparations within the ambit of the law of Prohibition? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" This matter has not particularly been brought to the notice of the Government."

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—" May I know, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Government of Bombay which is equally a Prohibition State, exclude asavas and aristas from the operation of the Prohibition Act? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—
Notice, Sir."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have pitched upon a particular Ayurvedic dispensary for supplying them with asavas and aristas in order to find out the alcoholic content in them? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—
" I have not got the information with me."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to state how much percentage of alcohol is permitted in allopathic medicines and how much in Ayurvedic medicines? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—

" Notice, Sir."

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Number of wells dug under the Grow More Food Scheme in Nellore district.

* 120 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many wells were dug in Nellore district under the Grow More Food Scheme from 1947;

(b) how much money was sanctioned to this scheme in Nellore district;

(c) how much land has been brought under irrigation by these wells; and

(d) what is the yield per acre under this scheme in Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

(a) One thousand six hundred and twenty-nine wells were dug in Nellore district under the Grow More Food Scheme from 1947.

“(b) An amount of Rs. 24,19,650 was sanctioned under the various well subsidy schemes in Nellore district since 1947.

“(c) An extent of 1,429.90 acres of land has been brought under irrigation by these wells since 1947.

“(d) There is no separate yardstick fixed for Nellore district regarding the yield per acre. An yield of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of rice per acre has been reckoned as the common yardstick for the area irrigated under the wells scheme in the State.”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ఈ స్కీముక్రింద సాధారణంగా 20, 25 ఎకరాలు ప్రస్తుతముంటే భూస్వాములకే బావుల సబ్సిడీలు యిస్తున్నారు, అంతకంటే తక్కువ భూమిగల వేద రైతులకు ఈ బి.యం.యఫ్. స్కీముక్రింద సబ్సిడీలు అందటంలేదు. ఈ విషయం గవర్నమెంటువారికి తెలుసునా? అయితే ఇక ముందైనా ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరగకుండా చేస్తారా?”

10-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“చేడండి.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, the scheme appears to have conferred a great deal of benefit on the State. But the Government have stopped the grant of well subsidy. May I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the position and resume the grant of well subsidy throughout the State?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“The original question is not about Ramanathapuram district but about Nellore district. Anyway, I will consider it.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“Will the Hon. Minister consider the extension of well subsidy scheme this year also to Nellore district, and grant the subsidy in instalments based on the progress of the work done as in the case of Rural Welfare wells so that the money may not be misused?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ The Government will consider the hon. Member’s sugges-
tion.”

SRI A. APPU:—“ Were the well subsidy grants treated as loans or subsidies? If they were treated as subsidies, were all the wells inspected by the competent officers and declared as having been completed? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ I should think so.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ My hon. Friend put a question in Telugu and the Hon. Minister answered ‘తెనెండ్’ without understanding the gist of the question. I should think that this is treating the House in a very cavalier manner, and this has got to be put an end to. If the Hon. Minister has not understood the question, he should have got it translated and given the proper answer.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ I understood the purport of the question and the answer was in the negative. So I said ‘తెనెండ్’.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“ May I know, whether the Government have postponed the collection of instalments of well subsidy in Rayalaseema where wells could not be dug in view of the serious famine conditions? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ Yes, Sir, that is my impression.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Evidently the Hon. Minister misunderstood my question. My question was, whether in view of the great usefulness of the well subsidy scheme, the Government will resume it throughout the State.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ With reference to the statement of the Hon. Minister that he gave the answer to the question put to him in Telugu after understanding the purport of it, may I request him to give the gist of the question? The purport of the question was whether a complaint had reached the Government to the effect, that in several cases only landlords got the well subsidy under the Grow More Food Scheme and not the poor people; and whether the Government would see that such things do not happen hereafter. The answer was ‘No’. That shows that the Minister has not understood the question. If he has understood the question, the answer should have been ‘I shall see that hereafter such things do not happen’.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“ It was a long question and the answer was with reference to one part of it. The rest of the question was not audible.”

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Agricultural income-tax.

121 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have surveyed the financial possibilities of imposing agricultural income-tax on big plantations of rubber, coffee, tea, oranges, cardamom and if so, the results of such survey?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended that an agricultural income-tax should be levied in addition to land revenue and that such levy should, in the first instance, be applied to plantation areas. The Committee has examined in that connection the financial implications of the levy on plantations and has estimated the anticipated revenue from that source as Rs. 13 lakhs.”

•SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“While the Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended the levy of an agricultural income-tax on plantations in the first instance, may I know the reason why this Government have come forward to levy a surcharge on land revenue in the first instance?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I do not know how this question arises out of the main question. A specific question was put about tax on plantations and I answered it.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—“Are orange gardens included in the term ‘plantations’ and, if so, what will be the tax on each acre of orange garden?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“Orange gardens also come under ‘plantations’. But I am unable to give the details.”

SRI G. YALLAMANDA REDDI:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will consider this question without delay in view of the fact that the people of this State are not willing to pay any more taxes such as surcharge on bus fares, etc., which the Government have proposed in this Budget?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is not clear. The hon. Member may put it in writing.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“The question put by Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer is whether the Government have surveyed the financial possibilities of imposing an agricultural income-tax. The Hon. Minister replies that a Committee has gone into the question. May I know whether the Government have really surveyed the financial possibilities, apart from what the Committee has done?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Government have not yet surveyed the possibility. I have given this information on some other question previously.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Since the yield from plantations is bounteous, what is the cause for the delay in introducing a Bill to impose an agricultural income-tax on them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" There is no delay. We are on the Budget and as soon as the Budget session is over, we will do it."

Opening of a gruel centre at Tirupati.

* 122 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Local Boards has refused sanction to the proposal of the Tirupati Municipality to open a gruel centre at Tirupati;

(b) whether there are any municipalities in the State which run beggar homes or provide relief to the disabled and cripples within their municipal areas; and

(c) whether the Inspector of Local Boards ultimately passes the budgets of all municipalities and district boards and whether he is the ultimate authority to sanction disbursements of municipal and district board funds?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (a) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has not received any proposal from the Tirupati Municipal Council to open a gruel centre at Tirupati.

" (b) The Corporation of Madras and the Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Nellore are maintaining beggar homes.

" (c) Final orders on the budgets of municipal councils and district boards are not passed by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards but by Government. The Inspector is competent to sanction some extraordinary items of expenditure by municipal councils and district boards up to certain monetary limits under powers delegated."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sir, am I to understand that the so-called municipal autonomy is a fiction so far as the budget is concerned? "

11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" It is subject to control also."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Sir, what is the amount that can be sanctioned by the Inspector of Local Boards? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put, Sir." .

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Sir, is there a necessity to open a gruel centre at Tirupati? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" There may be a necessity. But it is the look-out of the Government to open gruel centres and not of the municipalities and district boards."

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SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—" May I know, Sir, if there are no beggar homes why not the Government issue an order to run beggar homes or to provide relief to the disabled and crippel in all the big cities? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I am examining the question as to opening destitute homes in all places. Probably the Opposition have got news of it, and they want to steal my thunder." (Laughter.)

Bus service in Visakhapatnam.

* 123 Q.—**SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from the public of Visakhapatnam regarding the irregular service of the city bus service in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Suitable instructions have been issued to the Regional Transport Officer, Visakhapatnam, to eliminate the irregularities and improve the service."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU:—ఒక విశాఖపట్నంలోనే కాకుండా గుంటూరు, బెజవాడలో కూడా బస్సు సర్వీసులలో irregularities జరుగుతున్నవి అని అంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు అటువంటివి ఏమీ జరుగకుండా నివారించజేస్తారా? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I should like to submit to you, Sir, that the hon. Member's question does not arise."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It was put in Telugu, so I did not understand his question. That is my difficulty."

Tenancy Legislation.

* 124 Q.—**SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring Tenancy Legislation to secure fixity of tenure and if so, by what time?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The Land Revenue Reforms Committee, constituted by the Government in May 1950, examined the tenancy problems such as fixity of tenure, fair rents, grounds for eviction of tenants, etc. The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration of the Government. The question of undertaking legislation on these recommendations will be considered soon after final decisions are taken on them."

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SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—“ Would the Hon. Minister just give us an idea of the approximate time as to when they will arrive at a decision, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ As early as possible, Sir.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ Sir, before bringing a comprehensive legislation in regard to the fixity of tenure, will the Government take immediate steps to see that peasants are not forcibly driven out of their holdings in view of the fact that in hundreds of inam villages, the inamdars, in order to circumvent any future legislation, are resorting to all sorts of methods including application of force to evict the peasantry from their lands? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ Will the hon. Member give me an instance of an inam where tenants have been evicted? ”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ I can give any number of instances where peasants have been driven out of their lands, for instance, Pinamadakaagraharam, Majjivalasa, and a good number of other villages. I am prepared to place them before the Hon. Revenue Minister at some convenient time.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ I am much obliged to the hon. Member. I will look into the matter.”

SRI L. C. PAIS:—“ Sir, pending the introduction of formal tenancy reform, will the Government be pleased to introduce an interim legislation immediately to safeguard the rights of tenants and to prevent their eviction, as it is done in the case of Malabar? The Government may bring forward their legislation at any time. Pending that, would they consider bringing in an interim legislation for preventing the eviction of tenants? The information was given some time back that in South Kanara about 900 to 1,000 eviction suits were filed in the courts every year.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ My experience is that any interim legislation will bring about the postponement of the main legislation.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ Sir, in view of the fact that immediately after such reports are published, and before the Government actually make up their mind to bring forward legislation, the landlords resort to large scale eviction of their tenants for the purpose of evading the operation of any law that may later on come into force, will the Government at least consider the necessity of issuing an Ordinance to maintain the *status quo* and to see that the landlords do not evict their tenants? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ An Ordinance can be issued only after the House is prorogued. We cannot issue an Ordinance now. I may tell hon. Members that we are anxious to improve the position of the peasantry, and they can hopefully wait. It is impossible to introduce any reform in this world without producing an evasive interim

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reaction on the part of those who will lose by that reform. All these have to be taken into account. We will produce something which will satisfy the tenantry. But if we discuss it too much, these interim evasive measures will proceed apace."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, in spite of the fact that persistent questions are being put on the issue of tenancy reform, and whether the Government will see that tenants are not evicted from their lands, the Hon. Minister did not give a categorical answer. May I ask the Hon. Minister what immediate steps the Government propose to take to see that the landlords do not resort to eviction of their tenants. This is a most important question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, hon. Members are not really taking into account the difficulty in the matter. They use the vague term 'tenants'. If we make a law or issue an Ordinance, whatever it be, that nobody should be ejected, they will go to courts again saying 'he is not a tenant; he is only a labourer on the land for wages'. Unless we get a nominal list, we will not be able to protect them effectively. But without going so far it is possible to provide a law in such a way that tenants are protected to a reasonable extent and leave the residuary litigation to be faced. We can do that. But as I have already explained, we have to do that either by legislation or by Ordinance. Legislation will be delayed and cannot produce the interim effect that is wanted. Therefore I say it will be done as soon as an Ordinance can be issued."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"In view of the fact that the Hon. the Chief Minister could advise the Governor to prorogue the House to issue an Ordinance for the purpose of levying the tax on petrol, will he also advise the Governor to prorogue this House for the purpose of issuing the Ordinance for this specific purpose?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I do not mind answering that it will be done as soon as it can reasonably be done. The House cannot be prorogued now in the middle of the budget session."

Fair price shops in surplus areas.

*125 Q.—**SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the District Collectors have been intimated through a circular or otherwise with regard to the fair price shops being opened even in surplus areas of the State, if it is necessary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Yes."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that in many of the dry taluks of Nellore district fair price shops are not opened by the local officials?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We have given entire discretion to the District Collectors to open fair price shops wherever necessary. If there is any area where there is need for a fair price shop, but one is not opened, it may be brought to the notice of the Government."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"In view of the steep rise in the price of rice even in surplus areas, are the Government prepared immediately to release their stocks for sale through fair price shops?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not agree that there is a steep rise in price. But we are still issuing enough through fair price shops."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు లేని 11-10
జిల్లాలో fair price shops పెట్టుట అని గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో అక్కడ ఉన్న a.m.
అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. దీన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు విచారిస్తారా? విమి జవాబు
ఇస్తారు?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"His point is this, Sir. There are some places where the authorities of the Guntur district have not come forward to open fair price shops even if they are requested to do so, when the prices are high. Will the Government consider the question and issue orders to those authorities to open fair price shops immediately in those places?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We have already issued orders giving discretion to the district authorities to open fair price shops wherever necessary and wherever there is shortage of rice in the open market and I suppose they are exercising their discretion properly. As I have already stated, if there is any case where a fair price shop has not been opened, I am prepared to look into the matter."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—"Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the prices have gone up or gone down in the surplus areas of Andhra after the decontrol policy has been introduced?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"In certain areas it has gone down and in certain other areas it has gone up."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు instructions ఇచ్చినమాట నిజమే కాని పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు లేకపోలే అటువంటి గ్రామాలలో fair price shop పెట్టుట ఆవశ్యకము కాదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయం విచారిస్తారా? అమలుపాఠిపాలెంలో ఉన్నటువంటి fair price shop తీసివేశారు. దీని విషయంలో విమి చెబుతారు అని అడుగుతున్నాను?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"In some areas like Amalavari-palem the Government have said that they are not going to open fair price shops because there are neither big panchayats nor local boards there. Will the Government consider such cases as this and order the opening of fair price shops?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is an individual case. Perhaps the village is a very small one and it is attached to another fair price shop in another village. Anyhow I will look into that specific instance."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"In South Kanara there is a tendency for a rise in the price of rice in the open market. Will the Government take steps to check this by increasing the quantity of ration in the existing fair price shops and also by opening more fair price shops in the districts?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is not possible to increase the scale of ration. But with regard to the opening of more fair price shops, certainly wherever it is necessary, more fair price shops will be opened."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:—"May I know whether the Government will continue the relief shops in deficit areas till the next harvest is over, in order to check the increase in price and artificial scarcity?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That is the arrangement which we have already made."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the quantity of rations issued in fair price shops in towns is 7 oz. and in rural parts it is 2 oz.? If so, will the Hon. Minister kindly remove this disparity and make it uniform in all areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I think the hon. Member is referring to rice. If so, we are maintaining what we had been giving during the control period. It is not possible at this stage to increase or modify the orders."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—"Many newspapers wrote that prices had gone up in Andhra Desa to Rs. 30 a bag. A deputation of mill-owners waited on the Hon. Minister. Are the Government considering to release paddy for fair price shops or to the free market?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am not able to understand the hon. Member's question."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—"ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగినట్లు ఆస్తి పత్రికలు కూడా వ్రాసినవి. బస్తా ఒకటికి 30, 28, 26 రూపాయలు ఆ విధంగా ధర పెరిగినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కొంతమంది మిల్లు యజమానులు గుడివాడనుంచి వచ్చి ధరలు పెరిగినట్లు కూడా చెప్పారు. ధరలు పెరుగుతున్నాయి గనుక గవర్నమెంటు స్వాధీనములోనున్న స్టాక్సును ప్రీ మార్కెటుకు వదులుతారా? లేక fair price shop కు రిలీజు చేస్తారా?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"His point is this. In Krishna district the prices are going up and it has appeared in the Press also that in all places prices to-day are about Rs. 26 and Rs. 30 per bag. But there is paddy with the mill-owners. They waited

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in a deputation to permit them to release the stocks that they have to the public. Are the Government considering releasing them to the fair price shops or to the free market?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I deprecate the suggestion persistently made that there is rise in price and steep rise in prices in all areas. I agree there is a rise in price in certain areas but there is a fall in price in certain other areas. I wish the suggestion is not made on the floor of this House that there is a steep rise in price everywhere. As for the release of the stocks with the millers or the wholesalers, I do not think I should divulge at this stage what action we are going to take."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The newspapers have published reports that the prices of paddy have risen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 in all the areas of the surplus district of Tanjore. Does the Minister consider this not to be a steep rise in price? If not, may I know what he would consider as a steep rise in price?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That is a matter of opinion. In my view, there is only a reasonable rise in price in Tanjore district."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Even the Hon. the Finance Minister has at least agreed there is some rise in prices, that is, up to Rs. 30 though it may be reasonable in his view. May I know whether he is prepared to open fair price shops wherever prices have risen up to Rs. 30?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That is what is exactly being done now. But the suggestion seems to be that we are not opening fair price shops. Wherever necessary, fair price shops are being opened and if more shops are necessary, certainly they will be opened."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"I myself brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Food by means of a telegram the steep rise in prices in Repalle taluk. Now the Hon. Minister has denied a steep rise in prices. May I know what steps he has taken to relieve the poor people of this tragic position and to open fair price shops in Repalle taluk?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"These telegrams are always misleading and I have sent this particular telegram for investigation and I am sure, if necessary, action will be taken for opening fair price shops there."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"With regard to the rise in price, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that this rise is due specifically to the fact that the Government are not releasing the surplus stocks from their control in the surplus areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I will consider the suggestion."

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Purchase of the stock of handloom goods with master weavers.

* 126 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to purchase the present stock of handloom goods with the master weavers, weaver merchants and co-operative societies?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"No, Sir."

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—"Arising out of the unsatisfactory reply of the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour, may I request the Government at least to consider the desirability of instructing the financing institutions and banks to give loans on the pledge of handloom goods either to the traders or master weavers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have nothing to add to what I have said already."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—"Are the Government taking any steps to find a market for this handloom cloth, at least for the present stock?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As I have explained to the House on a former occasion, the Government are trying their very best to see that markets in foreign countries are found for handloom cloth. I have stated on a previous occasion that we are instructing our Consular offices in the various countries of the world to find out if our handloom cloth can be sold in larger quantities than at present."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—"Have the Government secured an internal market for handloom cloth as against the competition of mill-owners?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the hon. Member is suggesting that we should give protection to handloom industry, I am afraid the Government have not come to any conclusion in that matter. But so far as the selling of cloth is concerned, we understand that, owing to improvement in conditions, the market at the present moment is better than what it was a few days ago."

11-20
a.m.

SRI PRAGADA KOTAI AH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received the resolution passed by the General Body of the Madras State Handloom Co-operative Society on 26th June requesting the Government to grant them a loan of Rs. 1 crore for the purpose of undertaking the purchase and sale of the accumulated stocks of handloom cloth which are mainly intended for the internal market and which may not be sold in foreign markets?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is a fact that the Government have received that resolution. But as I said previously, the Government have no proposal at the present moment to dispose of the already existing stocks."

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SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"To a previous question the Hon. Minister said that the Government are trying to find foreign markets for the handloom cloth remaining unsold. Is it on the assumption that the poor people's needs in this State with regard to their cloth requirements have been satisfied and so there is this accumulated stock, or is it on the assumption that there is slump in the State and the purchasing capacity of the people is so low that they cannot go in for the handloom cloth?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"A number of questions have been put on this very difficult and delicate subject. I agree with the point made that the present products of the handloom industry in India cannot really find a big market abroad, because the patterns and sizes are all patterns and sizes required in our country. But the competition is really between the mill cloth and the handloom cloth and we will have to find ways and means by which we can solve this difficulty. I may take this House into confidence and say that I have strongly supported and suggested that certain categories, not merely counts, should be exclusively reserved for the handloom industry, and the mills must be prevented from manufacturing those categories. If this is done, I am sure that internal market for the handloom products can be secured without injuring the mill industry which can find a market for its products here as well as abroad."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is it not a fact that yarn of a higher cost is allotted to the handloom weavers and if so, is it not the duty of the Government, who have made such allocations, to take over the accumulated stocks and sell the same later on, so that the situation, so far as the weavers are concerned, may ease?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The ultimate result of any such procedure as suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition would be that we will be selling instead of the weavers having to sell. The person who has to use the cloth is the consumer. Therefore, the suggestion that we should take over the goods and lend, out of our exchequer, money to them, will only postpone the difficulty. We will have to lend money again and again which would not be possible. We must therefore find consumers and thus solve the problem, and that is what I have suggested."

Selection of centres for S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

* 127 Q.—**SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the minimum number of students required to have an examination centre for S.S.L.C. Public Examination?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The S.S.L.C. Public Examination is held in the district and taluk headquarters and in all boys' high schools presenting not less than 75 pupils for the examination. Boys' schools presenting a

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smaller number of candidates will be clubbed together and the examination for these candidates will be held at a central school having facilities of accommodation and furniture. Girls' schools presenting not less than 30 candidates will be separate centres; and two or more girls' high schools in a locality will be clubbed together, and the examination for these candidates will be held at the school having ample accommodation and furniture. In the case of mixed high schools having a considerable number of girl candidates separate seating arrangements will be made for girls, and if possible, a lady Assistant Superintendent will be appointed for supervision. Exceptions are made in particular cases where it is difficult to follow the rules strictly."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Are the Government aware of the fact, that consequent on the clubbing of the pupils together and asking them to appear for examination in some other school, the pupils are feeling very great inconvenience to go to distant places and appear for the examination and is it one of the reasons for the large number of failures in those schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have already answered on another occasion, that in view of the difficulties that are reported, the matter will be considered."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—"May I know whether the centres are fixed after receiving the applications or before, in respect of the October S.S.L.C. Public Examination?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I should like to have notice to answer the question. I think the centres are fixed in advance."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether the Government will permit students to appear for the Public Examination privately without studying in any school?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is altogether a different question. We are now dealing with centres for examination. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI V. RAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the results of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination this year were not published in the Press?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"A separate question may be put, Sir. However, as it is a matter of public interest, I may tell the House that the Papers refuse to publish the results and that is why the Government have not published the results. But, the results are communicated to the students in the certificate books, which are sent to them."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of reducing the school fees in Rayalaseema in view of the famine conditions?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know whether the Government will give us an assurance that the minimum of 75 students will be reduced to, say, about 20 or so?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I cannot give such an assurance now, Sir. I have already stated that the matter will be considered in the light of the difficulties experienced."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that copying is going on, in almost all the centres?" (Laughter.)

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"At present the students of the Anantapur Engineering College are being sent to the Guindy Engineering College for their practical examination when there is a laboratory and equipment available in the Ceded Districts College. Will the Government stop this muddle at least hereafter?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"The hon. Minister just now said that the Papers were refusing to publish the results and the results are indicated in the books which are sent to the students. As the books reach the students very late and as the students therefore find it very difficult to apply for seats in Colleges, may I know whether the Government will publish the results in the Papers even if they have to pay for such publication?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Though it is a separate question altogether, I may inform the hon. Member that it will be considered."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the fact that there are many cases of malpractice at the time of examination because of clubbing a large number of students together like this, will the Government consider and see that the number of students appearing for the examinations in a particular centre is reduced?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The number of students appearing in a particular centre has nothing to do with copying."

Expenditure on the recent general elections.

* 128 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the State in holding the recent general elections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The total expenditure involved in connexion with the conduct of the recent general elections to both the Union Parliament and the State Legislature is approximately Rs. 87 lakhs.

"The Government of India will bear half of the total expenditure incurred by this Government on the preparation and printing of electoral rolls for the Assembly and Parliamentary

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Constituencies and the conduct of elections to both the Union House of the People and the Madras Legislative Assembly when those elections are held simultaneously."

11-30
a.m.

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Are the Government aware that so many of the Congress M.L.As. spent more money during the election than was authorized by the Government?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not arise out of the main question."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"May I know, Sir, the amount spent for making ballot boxes and the reasons for supplying steel boxes to some places and wooden boxes to some other places in the South Arcot district?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Within the limited time available, only a limited number of steel boxes could be obtained. As a matter of fact we obtained as many as 3,07,000 Allwyn steel boxes and we loaned from the Hyderabad Government about 22,000 steel ballot boxes. But still we required more ballot boxes and, therefore, about 80,000 wooden ballot boxes were used in all the districts."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education.'

In presenting this Demand to this Honourable House, I beg leave to briefly refer to the background of this Demand, especially from the financial point of view.

"Sir, the expenditure on Education in what are called the Part A States in the Indian Union has recorded an increase of more than one hundred per cent during the last five years. Our State stands among the foremost in India and in our own State, the expenditure on Education has increased, since 1946, from about 460 lakhs of rupees to the present level of nearly twelve crores of rupees. In 1938-39 the expenditure was 262 lakhs. This increase in expenditure has been generally progressive and continuous in the last decade. We have now come to a stage when we find it extremely difficult to maintain our present scale of expenditure on Education. In spite of limitations imposed, the current Demand on Education records an increase of more than one crore of rupees over the Revised Estimate for 1951-52. Of this increased educational demand, as already stated in the speech

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of the Finance Minister, the provision made in the Budget for a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as additional educational grant to cover the loss due to the fee concessions granted to the children of the Non-Gazetted Officers and teachers forms an important part.

“ Sir, I do not propose to make a very lengthy statement because I am anxious to hear the views of hon. Members on the educational policy of the Government. There are many cut motions given notice of and they are a record. I would, however, say something about Primary Education and the rest before I conclude. The expenditure proposed on Primary Education is to the tune of 716 lakhs of rupees. This is nearly sixty per cent of the total budgeted amount. I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to the progress that has been made in the State in regard to Primary Education. The number of elementary schools has risen from 36,000 in 1947 to 38,000 now. There is also a considerable increase in the number of students studying in the primary schools. There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of schools for secondary education. The number has nearly doubled. In 1949, there were 899 schools and in 1952, the number is 1,600. The number of persons that have appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination has also increased from 51,000 to 80,000. This gives a general idea of the rate of progress of Secondary and Primary Education and the increase in the provision for these two items. These facts are an indication of the general policy of the Government towards Primary and Secondary Education in our State.

“ In requesting the House to approve the Education Demand, I would particularly like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the new schemes provided for under this head. These include four lakhs as building grant to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College Endowment Trust for the opening of an Engineering College at Karaikudi, two lakhs of rupees as building and equipment grants to the P.S.G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore, nearly six lakhs of rupees as building and equipment grants to non-Government Arts Colleges, two and a half lakhs for grants to private managements and local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings, nearly one lakh of rupees to the Annamalai University for the opening of a Geological Department and for the starting of a Biological Station, nearly one lakh of rupees to the Andhra University as grant for introducing a course in Electro-Chemical Technology and a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Madras University for the Textile Technology block and a grant of 6 lakhs in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Andhra University for starting an Applied Physics Department. Provision has also been made for raising the Government Arts College for Women, Guntur, to the first grade and for opening new courses in the Government Arts Colleges at Srikakulam, Kumbakonam, Madras, Rajahmundry and Pudukottai and in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, and for the opening of a Government school for the deaf and dumb at Hindupur.

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“ With these few remarks, I present the Demand and I shall reserve my further remarks to the end of the debate when I shall make them in a comprehensive way.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education.”

III.—PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that quite a number of students want to present two petitions to the Assembly now.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I would like to read out, for the information of hon. Members, the relevant rule for the presentation of petitions to the Legislative Assembly. Rules 142 to 145 cover this—

‘ 142. Petitions to the Assembly must :—

(a) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Assembly ;

(b) be addressed to the members of the Assembly ;

(c) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners ;

(d) be in respectful and temperate language and must not

(e) propose expenditure of public moneys or the imposition of any charge on public revenues.

143. No petition addressed to the Assembly shall be presented except by a member of the Assembly.

144. Every member offering to present a petition to the Assembly shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it and of the material allegations contained in it and to the reading of the prayer of the petition.

145. If a petition is in conformity with rule 142, the Secretary shall, if so required by the Speaker, read it to the Assembly or shall make an abstract of it and read the abstract to the Assembly. The Speaker shall not allow any debate or any member to speak upon or in relation to such petitions.”

11-40
a.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ There are two petitions, Sir, which I am presenting. One is on behalf of the Andhra students. It is signed by 37,957 students from 153 institutions of all the Andhra districts. The second petition is signed by 1,700 students. This is a memorandum from the Madras students. Without knowing the rules they have included one or two items which involve expenditure. I request you, Sir, to treat them as deleted.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member may hand them over to the Secretary. He will examine whether the petitions are in conformity with the rules. After he has examined and found them to be in conformity with the rules, I shall ask him to read out the petitions to the Assembly, probably to-morrow.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ He may read them at 1 o'clock if it is possible.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let me first of all ask the Secretary to examine whether the petitions are in conformity with the rules, whether the signatures . . .”

18th July 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The petitions are here, Sir. I shall hand them over to the Secretary now. He can read them out to the Assembly after deleting the clauses which involve public expenditure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall ask him to read them in the evening. Please give the petitions to the Secretary."

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"Six hours have been allotted for this Demand. The hon. Member Mr. Narayana Nambiar may move his cut motion."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

That the allotment of Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I submit, Sir, that most of the Members in this House do not know Malayalam, my mother-tongue . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may speak in Malayalam. There is a Malayalam Reporter here who will record his speech."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"I will speak in Malayalam, Sir, but with this special request. This State is a quadri-lingual State—there are hon. Members knowing only Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu or Kanarese—and when we speak in the different local languages of the State necessary arrangements should be made to publish translated versions of these speeches to enable the Members to go through the translations at least and understand the view points of other hon. Members. Now with this request I will speak on the cut motion in Malayalam.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ അസംബ്ലി മലിയാളി നഗരത്തിൽ അനുവദിക്കാമെന്നായി യോഗംചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. 1951 മുതൽ 1949 വരെ പതിനെട്ട് കൊല്ലക്കാലം ഒരു elementary school teacher എന്ന നിലകു എന്നിട്ടു പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പായി പരിചയമുണ്ട്. ഈ പതിനെട്ട് കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി എന്നെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും എന്റെ teaching licence റദ്ദ് ചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇക്കാലത്തിനിടയിൽ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി രാജാജി ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ മന്ത്രിമാരെയും ഞാൻ നിവേദനമായും ചെന്നുകണ്ടിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. അതു മാത്രമല്ല, അസംബ്ലിയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ നടപടികളിലും എല്ലാ കാലത്തും ഞാൻ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിപ്പറയുന്ന ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ദയനീയപരമാർത്ഥം പറയുവാനുള്ളതു, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നപറഞ്ഞാൽ അസംബ്ലിയിലുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രാധാന്യവും കൊടുക്കാത്ത ഒരു ഇനമായിട്ടാണ് കാണാൻ. ഇക്കൊല്ലവും ഈ നിലതന്നെയാണ് എടുത്തുളളത്. Sir, ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഹുജനറേറ്റോർമാർ എനിക്കു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ പുതുതായി അതിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, പഴയ സാമ്രാജ്യത്വ കൊളോണിയൽ (colonial) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായംതന്നെയാണ് ഇന്നും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു പറയണമെന്നതിൽ വ്യത്യാസമില്ല. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഇതു പറയുമ്പോൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറയും ഇതു കമ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് കാര്യം കിടന്നു തന്നെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണെന്ന്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്ന, അതും ശരിയെന്നെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യം വാക്കും തെറ്റും